

هكذا على النهر

## EEC to consider Haig's departure

BRUSSELS (R) — The summit of European Economic Community (EEC) leaders to be held here Monday and Tuesday will have to consider the implications of Alexander Haig's surprise resignation on trans-Atlantic relations and on the Middle East. The departure of the U.S. secretary of state, who was relieved to understand Western Europe's problems, came as an unwelcome shock to community leaders. Sources here suggested that Mr. Haig's resignation could signal a worsening of the tense economic relations which have developed between the U.S. and EEC in recent months. In Luxembourg on June 22 EEC foreign ministers described America's imposition of countervailing duties on some community steel exports as a flagrant violation of international agreements.

# Jordan Times

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## Iraq reports clashes on warfront

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Sunday that its forces had exchanged artillery fire with Iranian troops in the last 24 hours. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a high command communiqué as saying that the Iraqis had been observing the unilateral ceasefire they announced earlier this month and had only opened fire to stop the Iranians shelling them. The communiqué said Iraqi soldiers had also clashed with an Iranian patrol. In a separate incident, Iranian guns shelled an Iraqi borderpost, it added. Five Iraqis and five Iranians died in the fighting, the communiqué said. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced on June 20 that he was pulling his men out of the Iranian territory they still held after 21 months of war. The withdrawal is due to be completed by June 30.

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## 200 Argentines led in Falklands

ENOS AIRES (R) — An entire army chaplain said 20 Argentine troops were in the Falklands (Malvinas) most of them in ground battle. Father Vicente Martinez, who was in the Falklands, said Saturday by the independent news agency Noticias entinas, said this figure did not include those reported as missing. An army command said it had no information on the whereabouts of 2,500 of the 9,800 soldiers loyal in the South Atlantic. An air force listed its casualties, including dead and missing, as 36 pilots, 14 non-commissioned officers and five conscripts. The air chaplain, interviewed by Noticias Argentinas in the south-city of Comodoro Rivadavia, said the 1,200 dead included 40 pilots whose throats were slit by palese Gurkhas.

## Abu Odeh hopes Haig's resignation will readjust American Mideast policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan hopes that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will lead to a readjustment of the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said here Sunday. The Qatari News Agency quoted Mr. Abu Odeh as saying that in light of the current "Israeli aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the United States is rendered powerless in defending itself in humanitarian and ethical terms, and also unable to defend its own interests. "We will never forget that during Haig's term in office Israel was made able to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor, shell residential areas in Beirut and lay siege to that city," the minister said. Furthermore, Mr. Abu Odeh said Israel received the most U.S. sophisticated and murderous weapons which it has been using indiscriminately against its Arab neighbours, to impose its will upon them. "Regardless of the reasons for this resignation, we consider Haig's departure as a removal of an obstacle impeding America's adoption of a more balanced policy in the Middle East region," the minister said.

## Israel renews threat to attack Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israel Sunday threatened to launch an all-out attack on the Palestinian commandos entrenched in the Lebanese capital and advised the civilian inhabitants of Beirut to "flee for their lives."

Israeli planes delivered the warning in a shower of leaflets dropped some 36 hours after a ceasefire in Israel's devastating bombardment of the city. The warning coincided with reports of snags in negotiations currently going on to find a formula whereby the 5,000 to 6,000 Palestinian commandos in West Beirut could be neutralised. The leaflets said that Israel had no wish to harm civilians, but added: "You should use the ceasefire and save your life." They recommended two escape routes, one on the coastal highway to the north and one along the Beirut-Damascus road, which Israel now controls after fighting with Syrian forces last week.

weapons to the Lebanese army and leave for Syria. Eyewitnesses said that heavy reinforcements of Israeli armour were moving up to the south-east of Beirut to add to a massive force drawn up to the south. As the ceasefire went into its second full day streams of refugees who had fled West Beirut began returning to check on their homes. Many hurried away again after developments appeared to take a turn for the worse. The Israeli warning was issued after a lengthy cabinet meeting, and a senior government source later said if the Palestinians did not move quickly Israel would consider military action to flush them out. The statement promised Israeli forces would keep the latest ceasefire unless they came under attack. But the senior government source said Israel was not going to get bogged down in a war of attrition.

impact of the resignation but the source said it did not consider there would be immediate changes in U.S. policy. The cabinet was still opposed to sending the Israeli army into the streets of West Beirut for fear of high Israeli casualties, the source said. Further action would depend on PLO's reaction to the call and whether Mr. Habib could persuade the PLO to disarm, he added. "With the liberation of West Beirut and reunification of the Lebanese capital, political negotiations between all the parties concerned will begin..." the Israeli statement said. The cabinet was believed to have debated at length on the implications for Israel of the resignation of Mr. Haig.

A group of Peace Now army reservists who until a few days ago were serving at the front, pitched a tent outside Mr. Begin's office and announced they would maintain a round-the-clock vigil.

### Bomb near Beirut AFP

Meanwhile, three people died and 20 were injured when a car bomb exploded outside the building in the Lebanese capital housing the French news agency Agence France-Presse (AFP), state-run Beirut Radio said. None of casualties was believed to work for the agency, which has its offices of the third floor of the building.

### Cluster bombs used

Reservist Maj.-Gen. Aharon Yariv said Israeli forces had used U.S.-made cluster bombs in the Lebanese fighting. Gen. Yariv told a news conference: "We used the cluster bombs but only against positions where the enemy was dug in, mainly Syrian infantry and artillery, as well as armour. "The bombs were used only against enemy troops, never against civilians," he said. Some U.S. congressmen have criticised the supply of the highly lethal bombs to Israel.

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Situation in Rahmdoun, Arafat in Beirut, page 6

## Kennedy hints at presidential candidacy

WASH DC (R) — Senator Ted Kennedy received a rapturous reception at the Democratic Party's convention here today and he used the occasion to hint that he remains a formidable presidential prospect. More than 1,000 Democrats joyfully greeted the senator's 66-paragraph speech, interrupted 61 times by applause and almost a dozen times by standing ovations, which he called on the party to turn to liberal and caring policies because "the last thing a nation needs is two Republican parties." One line—"our use is right and our day is coming again"—prompted a five-minute standing ovation and the senator had to be called back to acknowledge the applause as he fell on a crowd waving a sea of all blue Kennedy placards. The convention was called to hammer alternatives to the policies of President Reagan's Republican Party but it also served as a stage for potential Democratic candidates in the 1984 presidential election.

## Pakistani foreign minister leaves after two-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Saheb Zadeh Yaqub Khan left Amman Sunday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Mr. Khan met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and a number of senior Jordanian government officials including his counterpart Marwan Al Qasem. During the meetings discussions focused on the serious developments in the Middle East region and Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Islamic efforts to end the Iraqi-Iran war were also reviewed during the discussions. The Pakistani minister was seen off at Amman Airport by Mr. Qasem and senior Jordanian officials as well as the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Amman.

### 'Situation gloomy'

Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a key figure in negotiations between U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), told Reuters the situation had become more gloomy. Speaking after meeting with Palestinian leaders, Mr. Salam said the PLO could not accept the conditions proposed by the Americans. Details of these proposals have

### Haig's resignation

The purpose behind Sunday's call was to show the Palestinians Israel was "not going to retreat despite the latest ceasefire and the resignation of (U.S. Secretary of State) Alexander Haig," the source said. Mr. Haig was regarded here as the most sympathetic member of the U.S. administration and his replacement by George Shultz has fostered fears that Washington may adopt a harder attitude toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The cabinet discussed the

Before the meeting, government sources said one idea in circulation was that the cabinet should order the army "to quickly clean out the PLO" before heavier American pressure was exerted on Prime Minister Begin. There were further signs of crumbling internal support for continuing the three-week-old invasion of Lebanon. The main opposition Labour Party, which until recently refrained from public criticism, was debating its position. One Labour leader, former army chief Mordechai Gur, said the party should strongly oppose any further fighting. While the cabinet met, demonstrators waited outside chanting anti-war slogans and demanding the army be called home.

## Pope John Paul appeals for Palestinian rights

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul II Sunday appealed for an end to what he called the suffering of the Palestinian people and for their rights to be recognised. At the traditional Sunday Angelus with 35,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said: "Let us pray also for the Palestinian people, so that their sufferings may end and so that their rights may be recognised, as is right for all the peoples of the region." Speaking in an urgent and stern tone, he said he would celebrate Mass on Tuesday, the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, to plea for an "equable solution of the problems which have caused Lebanon to be convulsed by the torment of war". After reciting the Angelus, the pontiff launched his appeal with the words: "I feel the heavy duty to renew the invitation to the whole church and all people of good will to pray for Lebanon and the tragedy oppressing it." He evoked images of the destruction of Beirut where thousands of Palestinian commandos are trapped by Israeli forces. "The news and pictures which are coming from the martyred city are terrifying," he said.

### Israeli warning

Besides warning civilians to leave Beirut, Israel also issued a statement advising the commandos to band over their

## Cairo attacks Washington

CAIRO (R) — The United States came under fire Sunday from Egyptian officials over the U.S. position on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Prime Minister Fuad Mubarak told the American ambassador to Cairo, Alfred Atherton, that Egyptians regretted the veto cast by the U.S. on a French-proposed Security Council resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces to 10 kilometres from the outskirts of Beirut. The two men also discussed U.S. efforts to end the conflict, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Dr. Mubarak echoed the sentiments of President Hosni Mubarak, who said Saturday he was greatly disappointed at Washington's veto. Mr. Mubarak said relations between the U.S. and the Arab World could deteriorate. The government-controlled press here continued its sharp criticism of Washington's Middle East policy, saying the U.S. veto jeopardised U.S. interests in the area. The influential Cairo daily Al Gomhouriya said for those opposed to U.S. interests the veto was "a precious gift." Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told the Peoples' Assembly (parliament) that Egypt was working on the prospect of a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, MENA said. Dr. Ghali did not elaborate, but he was apparently referring to the possibility of "autonomy" talks between Israel and a "non-military provisional Palestinian government" which could be set up in Cairo. Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, has been in contact with both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) since Israel began its invasion of Lebanon three weeks ago. Mr. Mubarak has said that in the event of a Palestinian provisional government being established here, the U.S. could help the Palestinians with their "autonomy" negotiations. The negotiations, provided for in the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreement, are aimed at granting "autonomy" to the Palestinians living under Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Dr. Ghali told members of the assembly that Egypt supported the establishment of a multi-national peacekeeping force to patrol South Lebanon. The establishment of such a force was first proposed by Israel which insists on the participation of U.S. troops in the envisaged force.

## Foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis fails to reach common Arab strategy

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers failed to reach a common stand on the situation in Lebanon when they met here Sunday to discuss Israel's three-week-old invasion of Lebanon, conference sources said. They said the Arab League council's special meeting, held at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), had ended without the ministers making any recommendations on how to deal with the crisis. But league Secretary-General Chadli Klibi told a news conference that the ministers did decide to set up a six-member committee that would continue efforts to seek a common Arab stance. The committee, which will meet on Tuesday, also would establish contacts with friendly countries in an effort to implement Saturday night's demand by the U.N. General Assembly that Israel withdraw from Lebanon, he said. Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria and the PLO are members of the committee. The PLO had demanded at Sunday's meeting that Arab states impose economic sanctions against the United States for its support for Israel. The organisation also asked Arab countries to send troops to Lebanon. Conference sources said the special one-day session would issue recommendations based on the Palestinian demands. The sources said the demands included a boycott of U.S. products, including weapons, withdrawal of Arab holdings from U.S. financial institutions and their investment in other Western banking organisations, especially in France, and the recall of Arab ambassadors to Washington. Nine Arab foreign ministers attended Sunday's meeting, including Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait and Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, who arrived in the middle of the night from a surprise visit to Moscow, according to informed sources. Lebanon urged the disarming of the thousands of Palestinian commandos besieged in West Beirut and an end to all of their military activities in and from Lebanese territory, conference sources said. The proposals were received coolly by the other delegations and were unlikely to be taken into account, they added. Lebanon's delegation was led by its ambassador to Paris, Boutros Dib, as Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros was busy in Beirut. Syria asked the other states to replace its planes shot down by Israel. The Syrian foreign minister criticised what he called the lack of concrete reaction from the other Arab states in the three weeks since the invasion, the sources said. Prince Faisal, they added, rejected this in reporting on Saudi diplomatic efforts to get Western pressure on Israel. The sources said they expected Sunday's session, called by the PLO, would not go along with the organisation in requesting an Arab summit on the invasion. The Tunis meeting was boycotted by Libya, which called it a device to bury prospects of holding the summit also requested by Tripoli. As Sunday's session of the Arab League council went on beyond the few hours it was originally expected to last, conference sources reported Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi's departure for home. Earlier, Mr. Klibi condemned U.S. support for Israel and denounced the U.S. veto in the United Nations Security Council of a French-proposed resolution demanding a joint Israeli-Palestinian military pullback from Beirut.

## Schmidt praises Schultz

ONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has praised new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as "a reliable end whose word we can unreservedly trust." The mass circulation Bild Zeitung said Sunday. It is full of ideas, has an open mind and is capable of thinking in "new concepts," the newspaper noted the chancellor as saying.

## Denmark criticises American sanctions on East-West gasline

KIEL, West Germany (R) — Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen said Sunday that tougher United States sanctions against the East-West gas pipeline would be subject to fundamental review by the European Economic Community (EEC). Mr. Joergensen was speaking at a press conference given by the government leaders of West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Norway after two days of informal talks. The Danish premier, who takes over as president of the EEC Council of Ministers on July 1, said he shared "in many, perhaps in all respects" the opinion of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the measures announced by President Reagan on June 18. Mr. Schmidt has criticised the extension of export curbs for the pipeline to European firms working under licence. The chancellor said Sunday that, in defiance of normal North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) procedures, the affected countries had not been consulted in advance by Washington. Mr. Joergensen said the U.S. move would be subject to fundamental discussion at the two-day EEC summit beginning in Brussels on Monday, which he and Mr. Schmidt will be attending.

## Columbia roars away on final flight

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia blasted off on its fourth and final test flight Sunday, roaring away from its seaside launch pad precisely on time. Carrying astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield—and its first military cargo—the delta-winged spaceplane lifted off at 11 a.m. (1500 GMT). It was the first time the revolutionary multi-mission space vehicle had taken off on time after a flawless countdown. Columbia, which cost \$10 billion to develop, is to spend a week in orbit which will complete its formal flight testing. In addition to the top-secret department of defence cargo, it is carrying a variety of instruments to evaluate its performance during launch, orbit and landing. All the cargo is due to return to Earth with Columbia when it makes its fourth aircraft-like landing in California on July 4, Independence Day in the United States. The flight coincides with a Soviet-French space mission, the first East-West mission since a

## Shultz begins consultations with administration officials

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz, designated U.S. secretary of state following the sudden resignation of Alexander Haig, has begun a series of intensive briefings with administration officials. Mr. Shultz held talks at the State Department to prepare himself for Senate confirmation hearings, but he had no plans to meet Mr. Haig Sunday, a department spokesman said. Mr. Haig, citing dissatisfaction with the direction of U.S. foreign policy, abruptly resigned on Friday after a 17-month term marked by continuing friction with other senior members of the Reagan administration. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Charles Percy, said Mr. Haig's resignation was brought about by "policy differences and a cumulative series of frustrations." "I think he felt in establishing the clarity and consistency of foreign policy he would be calling the shots," Mr. Percy said in a television interview. "There are other voices...that constantly were coming in and I think he found this frustrating," he added. Mr. Percy said he had spoken to the former secretary since Friday and Mr. Haig had told him the president "could not have made a finer choice" in selecting Mr. Shultz. Pressed to explain the policy differences behind the resignation, Mr. Percy gave as the most recent example the controversy over the natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. Ten days ago President Reagan toughened a ban on sale of American equipment for the pipeline, overriding Mr. Haig's objections. Mr. Percy said the European allies had believed that if they did not give concessional credits to Moscow, the United States would not try to block the pipeline. "They felt the signals had somehow been shifted when we extended the sanctions and they are confused and concerned by that," he said.

## Leading German social worker dies

FRANKFURT (R) — The West German social psychologist Alexander Mitscherlich died of a heart attack Saturday at the age of 73, son said Sunday. One of Mitscherlich's most famous works, "The Inability to Mourn," was written in 1967 in collaboration with his third wife Margarette. His career histories and psychoanalysis of Nazi war criminals, he book examined Germany's problems in coming to terms with its past and played a great part in the subsequent youth movement.

NOTICE

GRINDLAYS BANK P.L.C.  
AMMAN

WISH TO ADVISE THAT,  
DUE TO THE PRESENT  
SITUATION IN LEBANON

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT  
THE GARDEN RECEPTION  
DUE TO BE HELD AT THE  
GENERAL MANAGER'S  
RESIDENCE ON 29TH JUNE  
SHOULD BE CANCELLED.

ALL INVITEES ARE KINDLY  
REQUESTED TO NOTE THIS  
DECISION AND TO ACCEPT THE  
BANK'S SINCERE APOLOGIES.

# FEATURES

## Oldest tool known to man Needle manufacturing remains much the same despite the passage of time

By Jenny Martin

The sewing needle is said to be the oldest tool known to mankind. Since it claims to have an unbroken thread stretching back many thousands of years to the Palaeolithic Age, who would be foolish enough to dispute it?

At that time it was little more than a bone splinter sharpened with a flint into a triangular shape at one end, with only a slight groove in the shank. Later an angular slot, rather like a crochet hook, allowed a strip of leather or gut to be hooked on and pulled through a pierced hole.

The final development — a needle with a recognisable "eye" — came when Stone Age man devised a boring tool which could drill a hole in the bone through which a fibre could be threaded.

With this innovation the basic shape of the sewing needle was established for thousands of years to come. Crude it undoubtedly was, and clumsy too, yet in essence that shape is still considered to be the best design for surgical needles used today.

### Metal needle

Some 5000 years later, when the Bronze Age made available materials other than bone and ivory, a thinner and stronger needle was made of metal and used by civilisations around the Mediterranean and in southwest Asia.

So the gradual development of the needle went on until the Dark Ages, which began in about A.D. 500, blotted out European civilisation.

We hear little more about it until the glorious creation of the Bayeux Tapestry commemorating the Norman invasion of Britain in 1066, when once more the skills of the needle-maker were being exercised throughout Europe. With the refinement of clothes and the increased availability of fabrics, these skills were expanded as demand for their services increased.

Centres of needle manufacture began to develop in Germany, France and Spain, but the trade was not firmly established in England until the reign of Elizabeth I, when it centred on London.

From the beginning of the 17th century, however, and as a result of the vagaries of history, the industry moved to the Redditch and Studley area on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire, in the English Midlands, where it prospered.

### Internationally known

Slowly these two place names

became synonymous with needle-making in England.

Perhaps the most famous name in the trade is that of Mr. Henry Milward who, from the first half of the 18th century, became well known as a maker of high quality needles. This year, the now internationally famous firm (currently trading as Needle Industries Ltd.) celebrates 252 years in the business.

Although the last member of the Milward family retired some 14 years ago, a pleasant family feeling still clings to the quietly sedate offices of the firm, which for so many generations was known quite simply as Henry Milward and Sons, the Needle-makers of Redditch.

Mr. Bernard Lee, a company executive with a degree of self-deprecation, asked to be referred to as company "archivist", and not without justification, as later discovered, since he takes an academic interest and great personal pleasure in researching the company's history.

"When the first Mr. Henry Milward founded the company, needle production, like all other small hardware trades, was essentially a cottage industry," he said. "Whole families became specialists in one or two basic operations and today the same family names still crop up — the Pinfields who point, the Clarkes who scour and the Hemmings who harden. It is a trade that generates great family loyalty and until very recently our labour turnover was the lowest in the country."

### Hand-produced needles

The out-worker system worked well. Wire was bought already drawn to size, passed to the cutter who guillotined it into the required length, divided it into set weights of packets and returned the wrapped wire to Mr. Milward, who paid him and gave him another batch of work.

Next, the packets were passed to the pointer, then to the stamper and the eye to process — and when the craftworkers returned the partly made needles they collected their money and more work.

Finally, wrapped in acid-free paper to prevent rusting, the finished product was tied up in thrum (a thin cotton) in quantities of 40 packets containing a total of 1000 needles, a unit of quantity still used today and referred to as a "mile". Britain's needle industry has always used metric measurements.

The operations were controlled from a central point and just as the London banks and insurance

companies were founded in coffee houses, so the present needle trade was born in the smoke rooms and bars of local taverns. In Redditch the Fountain Inn was the local point and in Studley the Fleece Inn served this purpose. The main factories in both centres are still referred to as "Fountain" and "Fleece".

"Great steps forward came with the manufacture of needles in pairs by pointing a double length," said Mr. Lee. "Moreover, stamping two eyes simultaneously and breaking them off halved the stamping and eyeing time, which are two of the most intricate operations in needle-making."

### Labour intensive

"Very little has changed since those 19th century innovations, apart from the techniques of mass production by high speed machinery. Basically the same processes are used to produce today's highly refined, nickel-plated, carbon steel needles."

Despite modern machinery, needle-making remains a labour intensive industry and one that requires skilful dexterity, as many of the processes still call for the manual manipulation of millions of needles. In fact to watch the women inspectors handling the shining piles is poetry in action. Such is their skill that an expert at the job can inspect a million needles a week.

Slowly over the years, and with the amalgamations of many groups of factory owners, the Henry Milward enterprise grew into Needle Industries Ltd; the largest producer in the world. The present factory, when built in 1950, was considered to be ahead of its time, sitting in six hectares of law and trees on the outskirts of the pleasant little country town of Studley.

In it some 450 people produce at least 100 different sizes and

types of sewing needles, and a range of pack, harness, upholstery, mattress and sail needles, together with pins of all description, including hair and knitting pins, crochet hooks and many other kindred haberdashery items.

Production is running at approximately 650 million sewing needles a year. About one tonne of steel wire is used to produce five million.

"Two thirds of our total production is exported," said Mr. Lee. "Broadly speaking our markets cover the map of Europe (excluding the Eastern bloc), the Middle East, many Commonwealth countries, and the entire continent of North America which takes the largest quantity."

The firm is proud to recall that Mr. Henry Milward's sail needles were used on Admiral Nelson's ships and that his surgeons ordered a special batch for "surgical operations" — in other words to patch up the unfortunate British sailors injured in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

"Later, when the surgeon Mr. Lister developed the use of antiseptics in 1840, special surgical needles were put into production. Today we work in close cooperation with a number of leading consultants, constantly developing needles for new types of surgery," said Mr. Lee.

The arms of the Worshipful Company of Needle-makers include a shield bearing three needles surmounted by golden crowns. The supporters are Adam and Eve both wearing fig leaves, with the Garden of Eden and the serpent in the background. Round the arms is Verse 7 Chapter III of the book of Genesis in the Bible: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons."

Without putting too much of a point on it, that certainly seems to confirm that the humble needle is the oldest tool known to man.



This early engraving from the historical records of the Milward company, shows the needle pointer seated at his "fram", grinding the points.

## Learn first, then run

By Mickey Cioffi

Mr. Fred Thompson is an unusual athletic coach. Winning the game is only a minor part of his goal, if that.

"Winning is fine," said Mr. Thompson, founder and coach of the Brooklyn, New York, Atoms, a girls' and young women's internationally renowned track club. "But I would much rather see one of these kids receive her college diploma."

Coach Thompson, who is sports director at New York's Colgate University, has spent the last 20-plus years of his life building one of the best track programmes in the world. While he encourages each of his runners to attain excellence in sports, there is more to the programme than athletic stardom.

"With the Atoms, what we've always stressed is education," Mr. Thompson said. "We're known as a great track team — we've had Olympians (members on the U.S. Olympic team), world record holders, everything else. But it's education that's at the bottom of the whole thing. What we're trying to do is to give the girls a sense of personal worth."

"They get discipline, we're goal-oriented, but the ultimate goal is to get an education — to finish secondary school, go to college and be independent, to be able to go out into the world and take care of yourself."

"Not everyone's going to be an Olympian, not everyone's going to be a national champion. But they

can all get to school, and they can all be successes in their lives."

Coach Thompson started the programme in 1959 in the halls of a Bedford-Stuyvesant (Brooklyn) community centre. Then a coed (both boys and girls) venture, he had the youngsters competing in the centre's 54-metre hallways.

"We had 200 kids a night in those hallways," he said. The programme was an instant success.

"I organised the programme to keep kids on what I would call the right plane. Once you have their attention, you can channel their efforts."

"What I've done is aimed them toward education, but track and field has been my vehicle."

Mr. Thompson, 45, who has a law degree, gradually phased out the boys in favour of an all-girl track team.

"At the time, the boys played every sport in the world after intermediate school, but there was not one sports programme for girls," he said.

Coach Thompson said 50 to 55 girls, ranging in age from seven to 38, are currently members of the Atoms.

The Atoms are funded "catch as can." He often spends his own money, sometimes as much as \$8,000 a year, to cover operating expenses.

He believes the girls are worth it, however.

"Basically, our young people are among the best in the world."

Abridged from *Grit*.



Needle Industries, symbol tops a display of some of its vast range of needles.

هكذا على المثال

## Randa Habib's CORNER

### Please open your door

For many people the month of Ramadan is the opportunity to rediscover oneself, to have time to think, to look around and to care for others.

The idea of this month of fasting and purification is to learn patience and to share with those who are less spoilt by life the feeling of deprivation. It is a necessary step in our race in life, useful and beneficial for us and for those around us.

I know many people who during Ramadan deprive themselves of what is usually their favourite pastime: One man, a chain smoker, does not smoke one single cigarette all through the 30 days of fasting. Another parts with his favourite companion, the pipe. A friend of mine who is by nature somewhat bad tempered, tries all through this month to curb and control her temper.

In short each one tries in his own way to recycle and purify himself. I even learnt that some ladies in Amman have started a big campaign for the benefit of needy people.

Wishing to use the days of Ramadan usefully, these Jordanians bravely go to the residential areas, knock on the doors and ask for anything you can spare, food, covers, clothes... The donations are then sent to the refugees of Lebanon who are for the time being, the most needy.

We all have in our wardrobes, clothes that are hanging and that we can easily do without, we also can donate some food. Our "surplus" is a vital element for what is estimated to be 15,000 refugees from Lebanon.

This is why if a lady knocks one day at your door and asks for your help, please open.

## Bulgarian press delegation ends visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-man Bulgarian press delegation left for home Sunday at the end of a two-week visit to Jordan on an invitation from the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

During their visit delegation members called at Al Rai and Al Dustour, Jordan's two Arabic dailies, and held talks with officials at Radio Jordan and Jordan Television.

They also toured archaeological sites and several industrial and economic projects in the country.

The delegation members voiced their admiration of Jordan's progress in various economic and social fields.

## Irbid to facilitate process of issuing students' passports

IRBID (Petra) — Certain measures are to be taken at Irbid Passport Department to facilitate the issuance of passports particularly to students going abroad for study. The assistant director of Passports Department in Amman discussed the new arrangements with the Passport Department director and officials here and agreed on the steps to be taken in this direction.

The need for facilitating the department's work was deemed necessary in view of the increasing number of people applying for passports especially students going to study abroad.

## Seminar held on agriculture along Zarqa River banks

RUSEIFEH (Petra) — A one-day seminar was held here Sunday during which Zarqa District Agriculture Department Director Irfan Rawhi spoke about the type of crops that can be grown along the Zarqa River.

He told his audience, who own agricultural lands and farms in Ruseifeh, that the government has defined the types of crops that can be grown along the river between

the waste water treatment plant in Ain Ghazal until Al Idwan mills. He also specified the crops to be grown there.

Taking part in the seminar were Ruseifeh mayor, agricultural specialists and officials from the department of agriculture in Zarqa who answered questions about the implementation of regulations concerning the growing of crops in the region.

## Vocational training college to open in Duleil

ZARQA (Petra) — The government is to build a vocational training school at Duleil near Zarqa at a cost of JD 2 million, according to Zarqa District Assistant Governor Musleh Al Tarawneh. He said that for the project to be

carried out some 50 donoms of land are to be purchased in Duleil for building the school that will offer vocational as well as academic training to students from the region. The main subject to be taken will be agriculture, Mr. Tarawneh said.

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General Manager  
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## Qasem reports to cabinet on results of his trip

AMMAN ((Petra)) — The cabinet, held a meeting on Sunday chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, during which, they heard a report submitted by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on the results of the talks he had with Dutch prime minister and the Spanish foreign minister on the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, its dimensions and repercussions and ways to end it.

Mr. Qasem affirmed Jordan's stand towards the Palestine and Lebanon issues based on a just and balanced solution of the Palestine problem instead of dealing with the side problems resulting from it.

The cabinet also heard a report on the results of the contacts which Mr. Qasem had in New York with the foreign ministers of the big powers and the non-aligned countries on the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the Middle East issue, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mr. Qasem exchanged with them views on the best means to achieve stability in the Middle East, to put an end to the aggression against Lebanon, to resolve the Palestine issue on a just basis, and to put an end to the Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory.



Foreign Minister  
Marwan Al Qasem

## Ayyoub concludes trade agreement in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub now on a visit to Yugoslavia has concluded a number of contracts with

and export corporation which resulted in an agreement for exporting Jordanian fruits and vegetables to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav companies to purchase unspecified amounts of commodities for the Jordanian military and civil consumer corporations.

The agreements culminated from talks the minister held with a number of Yugoslav officials aimed at promoting economic and trade cooperation between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

On Friday, Mr. Ayyoub met with the Yugoslav prime minister who expressed satisfaction with the strong friendly ties between the two countries.

Mr. Ayyoub voiced Jordan's appreciation to Yugoslavia for its support to the just Arab causes and its condemnation of Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.



Minister of Supply  
Ibrahim Ayyoub

## Aqaba donates JD 30,660 for aid of Lebanon victims

AQABA (Petra) — The total contributions collected in Aqaba for the relief of Palestinian and Lebanese peoples amounted to JD 30,660 so far, according to Aqaba District Governor Ahmad Al Qur'an.

In addition, he said, a number of institutions have offered one day's

pay of their employees for this cause. Among these was the Jordan Ports Corporation which will alone contribute JD 17,000 in workers pay. A special committee in charge of collections is now approaching merchants and Aqaba citizens for contributions.

## Environment draft law discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — A draft law for the protection of the environment was discussed at a meeting held Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

Attending the meeting were representatives of a number of departments and government ministries concerned with the law. The participants will hold another meeting on Sunday to continue discussion of the draft law.

## Cooperative day to be marked

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Cooperative Organisation Director-General Hassan Nabulsi will hold a press conference on Saturday on the anniversary of International Cooperative Day.

Mr. Nabulsi is expected to speak about Jordan's cooperative movement and its achievements and aspirations.

## Campaign against olive pests starts

AQABA (Petra) — The Wadi Mousa Agricultural Committee announced Sunday that it will embark on a three-week campaign Monday to spray fruit trees at Wadi Mousa with insecticides to eliminate harmful pests. The campaign, to be organised in cooperation with the local agricultural centre is primarily aimed at wiping out pests that infest olive trees.

Meanwhile the Natural Resources Authority at Wadi Mousa has started constructing canals at Wadi Mousa with the purpose of conserving rain-water that used to run down to the wadis. The cement canals, extending to nearly 2200 metres are expected to conserve considerable amounts of water.

## JD 28,000 for schools in That Ras

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has approved a tender for the construction of schools at the village of That Ras in Irbid Governorate at the cost of JD 28,000.

He also approved a tender for building and asphalted roads at the village of 'I'fal in Irbid Governorate at the cost of JD 25,000.

## Jordan, Yugoslavia condemn Israel, call for withdrawal

AMMAN (Petra) — Yugoslavia considers Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its expansionist plans in Arab territory as constituting a source of grave danger to world peace and stability.

This was in a statement issued by the Yugoslav parliament's foreign relations committee, a copy of which was handed over on Sunday to Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni by Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Jordan Dusan Zavanik.

The statement "condemns the war of genocide waged by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, supports the legitimate struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to regain the Palestinian people's rights for a homeland and also upholds Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

"Condemning Israel's flagrant violation of U.N. charter and the resolutions of the world organization will be considered an encouragement for the invaders to pursue their ends", the statement said.

According to the statement Yugoslavia calls on Security Council members to take immediate and drastic action against Israel to put an end to its aggression and force it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon unconditionally. The statement said that "the Yugoslav government is

deeply concerned over this aggression and views with deep horror Israel's total disregard of the world's public opinion by pursuing its aggressive goals in the most relentless manner."

The Yugoslav government has requested humanitarian organizations in Yugoslavia and other nations to extend material assistance to the victims of the Israeli aggression, the statement added. During the meeting with the Yugoslav ambassador, Mr. Talhouni handed him a copy of a statement issued by the Upper House of Parliament on this issue. The statement expresses appreciation of the Yugoslav government and parliament for their support for Arab rights and condemnation of Israel's "barbaric aggression on Lebanon."

The Yugoslav statement is one that reflects an honourable stand stemming from the country's keenness on preserving world peace and security in accordance with the U.N. Charter and human rights as stated in the principles of the non-aligned movement, the Jordanian statement said.

"Israel's barbaric invasion of Lebanon, its indiscriminate killings of innocent women and children and its destruction of homes and institutions constitute a blatant violation of all human principles and a total disregard for U.N. resolutions," the statement

added. It said "since its creation, Israel has been adopting an inhuman and brutal policy in pursuing the achievement of its goals and expanding at the expense of Arab lands."

The statement also explained Jordan's policy with regard to the Middle East issue and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Jordan calls for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since 1967 and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people including the right to establish a state on its own homeland, the statement said.

The statement voiced total support for Lebanon and called for an immediate end to Israel's occupation of that country.



Speaker of the Upper House of  
Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni

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An Independent Arab Political Daily Published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## What is next, Mr. Begin?

THE FRESH Israeli threats to send forces into West Beirut do not come as a surprise move at this particular juncture of Middle Eastern and international developments.

Reports emerging before and after the Israeli cabinet meeting on Sunday suggest that Prime Minister Begin and his Defence Minister Sharon are even more beleaguered by their own policies vis-a-vis the world's political climate than the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies in their West Beirut strongholds.

If these two men are trapped, it is likely that they will call upon their warplanes and tanks to rescue them, which could mean launching an all-out attack on Beirut. But, given the new change in the U.S. administration and the critical stage of transition, Begin would want to know where he stands first; after all, winning another military battle against the Arabs does not mean winning the war nor, con-

sequently, can it mean peace for Israel and the vindication of its leader.

For the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the fresh Israeli warning to surrender or die can be no greater threat than earlier ones; and the organisation's leaders cannot be unaware of the new political realities where it really matters: in Washington.

Begin is now trying to pull the rug from under new Secretary of State George Shultz's feet and those of the Reagan administration as a whole. His new warning is but the opening shot.

Indications are that the Israeli prime minister is not getting much help from anywhere, not even from his countrymen who are increasingly showing disagreement and disquiet with his desperate policies. The Palestinians, for all we know, will not offer him help either.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: U.S. sabotages Europe's role

This is not the first time that the United States has used its right of veto at the U.N. Security Council in defence of Israel's actions that were condemned by the whole world. The U.S. administration in fact has overtaken the role of protector of a notorious criminal hunted by human justice and cursed by the souls of innocent victims.

The Arabs now have nothing to say to the United States since its use of veto does not reflect a change in American stand but rather emphasises America's standing policy. Therefore the Arabs should not question Washington's actions in this respect.

In our view those who should adopt a new and firm stand vis-a-vis the United States are the European countries in general and France in particular, because it was France that submitted the draft resolution that was killed by Washington.

### Al Dustour: Retaliating in self-defence

Having supplied Israel with all types of sophisticated weapons and practically participated in paving the way for the invasion of Lebanon, the United States once again resorted to its right of veto at the U.N. Security Council in order to undermine a French-sponsored draft resolution designed to end the conflict in Lebanon.

Perhaps the American veto is no coincidence, coming a few hours before the opening of the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Tunis. The veto was apparently intended to impose a new situation on the Arab ministers and influence their deliberations.

The Arab citizen finds no explanation for Washington's hostile attitude towards the Arab Nation and its unlimited support to Israel and its acts of aggression on Arab territory, supplying the

aggressor with weapons and then providing the criminal protection from U.N. sanctions.

The Arab citizen also wonders why American companies continue to get the lion's share of all Arab projects and looks upon Arab oil and Arab funds as mere tools created to serve the best interest of American economy and U.S.-Israeli aggression.

The United States is an accomplice to Israel in its aggression on the Arab Nation. Without the U.S., Israel would not have been able to occupy our country and launch a war of genocide on our people.

Arab blood, shed in Lebanon and Palestine, should make it clear that the time has now come for the Arabs to retaliate properly, out of self-respect and in self-defence.

## In the wake of Britain's victory over the Falklands

### Argentina's military rulers hope to give way to civilians

By Luis Carlinio  
 Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Britain's victory in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands appears to signal the beginning of the end of another cycle in a seething between military hardliners and civilian populists that has marked the past 52 years in Argentina.

Public anger and humiliation at last Monday's surrender of the last Argentine stronghold in the islands has added new urgency to widespread calls for an end to the so-called "national reorganisation process" launched with the ousting of President Maria Estela Peron in 1976.

A free-market financial system introduced one year after the coup has kept interest rates sky-high and, according to the junta's critics, allowed widespread fraud, growing debts for industrial companies and a deepening recession.

Without giving a timetable, the country's military rulers have promised a steady march towards democracy and have hinted at sweeping changes in their economic policies.

The banned political parties and unions are expected to press for free elections by 1984, when ousted President General Leopoldo Galtieri's term was scheduled to end, and some political commentators say military plans to stay in power beyond that date are being dropped.

### Lack of respected leaders

But the lack of respected political leaders and the aftermath of a tough anti-guerrilla campaign pose major problems in the search for a lasting solution to the country's instability.

The 1930 military coup which overthrew President Hipolito Yrigoyen broke almost seven decades of uninterrupted civilian rule.

Dr. Yrigoyen's Radical Party, which represented the first organic expression of an ascending middle class, was proscribed and a series of conservative governments were elected in largely fraudulent polls which led historians to dub the period "the infamous decade."

A nationalist military faction which started to gain influence in the early 1940s gave Argentina's archetypal populist leader, Juan Domingo Peron, his first political boost.

But after winning the 1946 elections by a landslide, General Peron's reliance on the powerful labour unions he helped to build up, and the shrill anti-oligarchic rhetoric of his wife Evita, soured relations with his conservative military peers.

Halfway through his second term of office, amid widespread charges of corruption and political persecution, he was overthrown in 1955 by a coalition of the military, the church and virtually all the opposition parties.

### Peronism eliminated

However, the new military government soon forgot its promises of tolerance for the defeated, and sought to eliminate all traces of Peronism, even forbidding the public mention of its leader's name.

With General Peron controlling his faithful followers from exile in Madrid, the weak civilian governments elected with their covert vote or despite their abstention were caught between Peronist pressure and the veto powers of a growing military establishment, and none completed its period of office.

In 1966, General Juan Carlos Onganía overthrew the moderate government of radical President Arturo Illia with the backing of the Peronist unions, but his hardline policies and plans for a long stay in power brought the honeymoon to an abrupt end three years later.

Nationwide street riots sparked a wave of violence which forced two subsequent military administrations to seek an agreement with the political parties for a democratic solution.

The Peronists had joined the common front to press for elections, and they won the 1973 elections by a landslide carrying Hector Campora, a rural dentist supported by the leftist factions of Peronism, to power.

Under pressure from the Peron-

ist party's old guard, Dr. Campora resigned and the 78-year-old General Peron was elected for his third term in power.

But his death less than a year later left the government in the erratic hands of his third wife, a former cabaret dancer with few qualifications, and the country was shaken by the open warfare between leftist and rightist armed groups.

Hyperinflation reached four figures and the military stepped in again in 1976 to launch a determined anti-guerrilla campaign and bring the economy under control.

Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz sought to apply a strict monetarist policy by letting interest rates be freely set by market forces, opening up imports and maintaining a high rate of exchange for the peso, but increased military spending and the failure to trim an overgrown public sector undermined his goals.

### Lost in dirty war

The so-called "dirty war" wiped out guerrilla violence, but left the unsolved problem of thousands of people who disappeared after being kidnapped by armed men claiming to be members of the security forces.

Military leaders have repeatedly said they would not accept any review of the anti-guerrilla campaign, but the politicians have insisted on demanding

information about the whereabouts of the missing thousands.

Government leaders have promised over the past few days to draft legislation to deal with the consequences of the dirty war, but the issue still stands as a major stumbling block in the path towards democracy.

The absence of General Peron and Radical Party leader Ricardo Balbin, who died last year, has left the political establishment without any major national figure at a time of low public confidence in the country's civilian leaders.

The freeze on political activities, scheduled to end next month, has prevented parties from choosing new officers, reinforcing the widespread belief that the alternative to the military would bring back the same old faces.

The failure of the last civilian government and six years of anti-political parties rhetoric by the ruling military have also made their mark.

But the steady fall of living standards since the coup has blunted the general frustration of 1976 and has given politicians a firm rallying point for their democratisation calls.

Party leaders have expressed hopes that the end of the political ban will allow them to attract a new generation of activists to their ranks and give them a strong base to negotiate the terms of a quick transition to democracy.

## What should be the outcome of the invasion of Lebanon?

By Harold H. Saunders

Harold H. Saunders, resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, was Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from 1978 to 1981. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

WASHINGTON — War changes conditions. It does not often solve problems or make peace. War does not make opportunity. War destroys.

Who peace follows war, it is because leaders forge a strategy for building peace from the rubble and the hatred. Sadly, it is often because they will do after war what they did not have the courage or concentration to do before.

Those who see opportunity arising from the death and destruction of the 1932 war in Lebanon can only prove their point by their actions in the persistent pursuit of peace. Those who do not will risk losing a decade of momentum toward peace.

A comprehensive strategy for peace must take account of Arab, Israeli, Palestinian and Lebanese concerns.

First, Israel must be enabled to withdraw completely from Lebanon before the occupation hardens. This is not a subject for negotiation. Israel's remaining credibility as a nation claiming to want peace with its neighbours depends on it.

Fifteen years ago this month, Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and the Sinai. As long as no Arab government but Egypt would make peace, Israel saw no alternative to maintaining its security by the force of its own arms.

Israel has annexed East Jerusalem, extended its law to the Golan Heights and stated its intent to assert its claim of sovereignty over the West Bank.

Now Israel has occupied the land and water of southern Lebanon. United States as well as Israeli credibility will suffer if Israel stays in Lebanon, too. The United States will be judged important to prevent Israeli occupation in another sovereign Arab state—and not seriously committed to Arab-Israeli peace.

Second, if Israel is to withdraw safely, a strengthened United Nations force must be put in place quickly with an effective mandate. It must help Lebanese armed forces keep the peace in southern Lebanon until central Lebanese authority is back on its feet so that Israel may withdraw promptly.

This time, all factions in Lebanon as well as Israel and Syria must cooperate fully with Lebanese and United Nations forces operating up to the Israel-Lebanon border.

Indeed, all parties to the conflict must support a new compact for Lebanon. Syria and Israel must end their intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. Lebanese factions must agree to reconstitute a workable Lebanese government.

Third, negotiating international support for a new compact in Lebanon can provide the basis for a moderate Arab role in negotiation of an Arab-Israeli peace.

Moderate Arab governments with the aid of the United States must help negotiate and support the new compact. President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Saudi Arabia brings Egypt back into the Arab fold. How the Arabs come together in this effort will determine how they cooperate after the Iran-Iraq war.

Fourth, if Arab parties are to agree that Palestinian military activity from Lebanon and terrorism elsewhere must cease, they must see a real alternative in a vigorous effort to resolve the Palestinian problem. The Palestinian national movement is not dead.

To convince Israelis and Palestinians that honest negotiations are possible, each side must be persuaded that the other is ready to accept it and to negotiate a fair peace. The obstacles of humiliation, dehumanisation and brutality on both sides are formidable. Finding terms for respected Israelis and Palestinians to talk together would be one way of moving toward a psychological breakthrough. That could happen just as well in negotiations on Lebanon as elsewhere if there were a will to find a way.

Fifth, a renewed effort to resolve the larger Palestinian problem will require a major American effort. We will have to work with Israel's eastern Arab neighbours to overcome the psy-

chological obstacles and to achieve some statement of their readiness to make peace with Israel if Israel will make peace with them. That requires full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

We will have to reach an understanding with Israel that concrete movement will begin promptly toward an Arab-Israeli-Palestinian peace in accordance with the Camp David accords and Security Council Resolution 242, which called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territory in return for peace.

When the talks on autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza are resumed, the objec-

tive must be genuine autonomy as a transitional arrangement as envisioned at Camp David—not as the permanent settlement that Prime Minister Menachem Begin envisions.

These are all large objectives. None can be achieved quickly, completely or all at once. War does not make opportunity. Only leaders can. But leaders will make opportunity only if they pursue a comprehensive strategy for peace. That will require the sustained and concentrated attention of the highest leaders of U.S. government. Their priorities will show in what they do, not in what they say.



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97:00	News in Herzegovina
97:30	News in Serbia
98:00	News in Croatia
98:30	News in Slovenia
99:00	News in Macedonia
99:30	News in Albania
100:00	News in Montenegro

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520  
 Jordan Archaeological Museum 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre 37009  
 Goethe Institute 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
 Haya Arts Centre 67181  
 Hussein Youth City 67181  
 Y.W.C.A. 41793  
 Y.W.O.B.A. 42511  
 Amman Municipal Library 56111  
 University of Jordan Library 43353

### MUSEUMS

Falkland Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
 Jordan National Galleries: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf (Cinder Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
 Jordan National Galleries: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries - a collection of paintings by 19th century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luveldah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
 Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.  
 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

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 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66428.  
 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.  
 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
 Assiut International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsieh, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:00 ..... Imrak  
 02:50 ..... Fajr  
 04:32 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
 11:30 ..... Dhuhur  
 15:19 ..... 'Asr  
 18:47 ..... Maghrib  
 20:30 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92305-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 08:55 ..... Athens (RJ)  
 09:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 09:05 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
 09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
 09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
 09:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
 20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
 20:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
 21:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
 21:

# FEATURES

By Ann Duncan

PARIS — Catholic France, historically concerned to boost its birth rate, has launched an unprecedented official campaign to promote family planning.

The move by the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand is the first of its kind since contraception became legal in France 15 years ago. Before that the famous 1920 law forbade the sale or advertising of any contraceptives.

The law remains on the statute books of most former French colonies, though it is not always enforced.

The campaign is aimed at telling women that they have the right to know how to plan their families

effectively without resorting to abortion.

One of the reasons behind the drive is the continuing number of abortions since abortion was legalised in 1975. Last year one-third of the 250,000 legal and illegal abortions were conducted on girls under the age of 20, according to the Ministry of Women's Rights.

This is hardly surprising, since although 70 per cent of French teenagers admit to having sex before their eighteenth birthday, only 15 per cent of them use any form of contraception.

An estimated 25 per cent of French abortions stem from the misuse of birth control techniques. "The campaign is simply aimed at waking the public up to the mat-

## France campaigns for family planning

ter," explained a spokesman for the greatly-expanded Ministry of Women's Rights which organised the publicity.

The 1975 law legalising abortion specifically called for a public information campaign to increase awareness of family planning ser-

vices. But the former administration of President Giscard d'Estaing never acted on that section, the official said. The Mouvement Francais pour le Planning Familial (MFPF) has campaigned for years for better family planning information and

for better government abortion services. The MFPF president from 1973-78, Simone Iff, has now joined the new Minister of Women's Rights, Yvette Roudy, as adviser on health and sexuality. Organised on an initial shoe-

string budget of two million francs, the first stage of the campaign centred around a television advertisement in 25 prime-time slots. The commercial showed women of various ages explaining why they were considering birth control. At the same time, the ministry has published eight mil-

lion brochures giving the addresses of the thousand centres where birth control information is available across the country.

The opening shots of the campaign were far more successful than the ministry had expected. Three million additional brochures had to be printed to meet demand. Requests for birth control information are up by 20 per cent. An increased budget of nine million francs has been approved for the next phase of the campaign.

There were no complaints from Roman Catholic Church associations, the official said. With about 60 per cent of French women of fertile age using some sort of birth control, "the church

cannot stick its nose into the matter", he thought.

The ministry now plans to build up the network for distributing birth control information (particularly for high-school students who are generally ill-informed about human reproduction) and are preparing the next set of advertisements. These will be geared at special audiences such as rural women who have a low rate of contraceptive use.

"We are not anti-children", the official said, pointing out that the number of births in France increased by 3,000 last year. "We just think that women have the right to know."

— People News / Features

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## Top tennis players to face an exhausting week in Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — The world's top tennis players have an exhausting week in prospect as harassed officials try to complete the Wimbledon Championships on time after one of the most rain-hit starts on record.

It rained on five of the first six days of the tournament and some days the hard-worked ground staff seemed to get more exercise than the players as they raced from court to court hauling on the covers and taking them off again.

Time and again, the rain fell just as the players were walking on court, driving some of the women players to perform an impromptu rain dance in the hope that the rain would go away.

Referee Fred Hoyle now has the thankless task of trying to fit about 450 games into seven days if the championships are to finish as scheduled next Sunday with the men's singles final.

If there is no change in the weather — and the forecast is none too hopeful — he does not have a chance. So far only 120 matches have been played and at that rate it would take another three weeks to finish the tournament.

In a normal championships, the men's singles would be down to the last 16 by now and the women's event to the last eight.

But so far only 15 men have reached the last 32 and seven women are into the last 16. Only two men's doubles have been played and there has been no play in the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

By Saturday the start of play, set at 2 p.m. (1300 GMT) since 1920, had been brought forward to noon (1100 GMT), only the seventh time this has happened, and committee member Bimby Holt was

admitting that some events might have to be cancelled and the tournament extended into a third week.

It would not be the first time the championships have overrun. In 1922, after rain on every day, the finals were not played until Wednesday of the third week, and on 10 other occasions since 1909, extra days have been needed.

To add to their worries, organisers have seen first week crowds cut by more than 48,000, due in part to the weather but more to a transport strike which virtually closed London's underground railway system.

With a nationwide rail strike being added to the underground stoppage on Monday there seems little hope that losses, already put at around £150,000 (\$258,000) can be recouped during the second week.

In between the showers there has been some tennis, resulting in two men's seeds being beaten, a third pulling out through injury and four women's seeds losing.

### Biggest upset

The biggest upset in the \$593,366 (\$1,020,000) championships was undoubtedly the defeat of last year's finalist Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, who lost 6-3, 2-6, 4-6 to American Candy Reynolds in the second round.

Mandlikova was the fifth seed and, as all the women's seeds had a first round bye, it was her first match.

Of the men's seeds, number 10, Yannick Noah of France pulled out with a thigh injury and eighth seed Peter McNamara of

Australia was ousted in the first round by Wimbledon newcomer Chip Hooper of the United States, probably the hardest server in the championships.

The muscular, six foot six inch black Californian has been voted the man the top players least want to meet on court here.

American Stan Smith celebrated the 10th anniversary of his singles win here in 1972 by ousting Italian champion Andres Gomez of Ecuador, the ninth seed, in the first round.

Smith was later beaten in the second round by American Hank Pfister but Hooper is still there. His second round match against Russell Simpson of New Zealand was halted last night at two sets all.

The other women's seeds to go were former champion Evonne Cawley of Australia, ranked 16, who was beaten by 18-year-old black American Zina Garrison, eighth seed Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, beaten by American Joanne Russell and 14th seed Andrea Leand of the United States, beaten in her first match at Wimbledon by West German Claudia Kohde.

Six times singles champion Billie-Jean King set another record by playing her 100th Wimbledon singles. King, who is through to the last 16, first played here in 1961 two years before her 100th opponent, Swiss Claudia Pasquale was born.

Despite the frustrations of the opening week, John McEnroe, the top seed and defending men's singles champion, has been positively quiet. There have been none of the explosive outbursts that marked his appearance here last year and he has been warned only once for "abuse of the ball".

## New Grand Prix rules for 1983

LONDON (R) — The organisers of men's Grand Prix Tennis have announced new rules for 1983 which, if applied this year, would have allowed Bjorn Borg of Sweden to play at Wimbledon without having to qualify.

The men's international professional tennis council said players wanting to take part next year would have to agree to play 12 events, including the four Grand Slam tournaments. This year's requirement was for 10 events, which did not include the Grand Slam events.

But the council said the Grand Slam events could grant a wild card entry to any player who won the singles title at their tournament over the preceding three years.

If that had applied this year, Borg could have played at Wimbledon or the French Open, but not the U.S. Open.

Borg agreed to play only seven events this year and refused to pre-qualify for the French and Wimbledon events, choosing instead to sit them out.

Other provisions have been added to accommodate players who miss designated events because of injury, players who take extended periods off from the game, as Borg did last year, and players for permission to play limited schedules.

The alternative of pre-qualifying for players who do not sign for sufficient events, which allowed Vijay Amritraj of India to play at Wimbledon this time, has been withdrawn.

Council Chairman Philippe Chatrier of France, who is president of the International Tennis Federation, said the new rules were designed "to provide a method whereby the tournaments obtain some assurance in advance of a balanced and attractive field in return for providing so much prize money."

## W.Germany considers England as tougher opponents in Group B

GIJON, Spain (R) — West German manager Jupp Derwall thinks England will be tougher opponents than Spain on current form in the second round.

Asked which looked stronger in Group B, Derwall replied: "From the results, England certainly. On the other hand Spain mustn't be under-estimated because they are hosts and are always in a position to turn in a good performance."

Derwall said assistant coach Berti Vogts had watched England play France and Czechoslovakia in Bilbao. "He says it's a good English side with good morale. They've had a fine start, improving from game to game," he said.

Vogts, who captained West Germany in the 1978 World Cup, has drawn up a four-page dossier on England's strengths and weaknesses. The two meet in the opening group B game on Tuesday.

Derwall, speaking after a training session here Saturday, said he regretted West Germany's controversial final match against Austria had not been better for the spectators.

Derwall said Sunday he would bring in midfielder Hansi Mueller for his first game of the final series after prolonged knee trouble. "Hansi is playing whatever happens. He has worked hard and so I've got no worries about his fitness," he said.

"I'm confident I can justify the faith in me because I've got no more problems with my right knee," Mueller, who will play for Inter-Milan in Italy next season, said.

Mueller might replace European footballer of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge who has been plagued by a thigh injury since the first match against Algeria.

"On Friday I couldn't even walk without pain. It looks better now but still not good," Rummenigge said. Sweeper Uli Stielike is also a fitness doubt with a similar injury. "There's no point if I'm not 100 per cent fit," he said.

Wilfried Hannes stands by for Stielike. If Rummenigge is fit, either Pierre Littbarski or Felix Magath will make way for Mueller.

### Feeble performance

West Germany and Austria were booed and jeered at Gijon's El Molinon Stadium on Friday as they played out time with the West Germans 1-0 up, a result which saw both teams through to the second round.

Winger Littbarski admitted it had been a feeble performance. "The only good thing about the game is that we got through," he

said. Manager Derwall said he hoped his side would play better in Madrid. "We won the game. It was important for us. We'll do everything to win back the fans by playing well," he said.

"It takes two teams to make a good game. We played very well for 30 minutes. Unfortunately we scored only one goal but it could have been three. Then our opponents slowed down the tempo," Derwall said.

He said he had spoken to players accused of provoking angry spectators after the match and told them to behave better in future.

### A question of nerves

Asked if the game had not been unfair to Algeria who were eliminated as a result, Derwall retorted: "What do Yugoslavia think about Spain losing (to

Northern Ireland) which meant they were out?"

Derwall, whose team were beaten by Algeria in the opening match, said: "I'm not a pessimist. You don't recognise the face of the team anymore. Less is offered because they're afraid," he said.

"World Cups are different. We know from experience that players change in a World Championship—sometimes for the better, sometimes, unfortunately, for the worse. It's a question of nerves."

West Germany, among the pre-tournament favourites to win the world cup a third time, trained again Sunday. They fly to Madrid tomorrow morning and take a look at the Bernabeu Stadium on the eve of their clash there with England.

## France may face Austria without key midfielder

MADRID (R) — France may be without key midfielder Michel Platini, suffering from a thigh injury, for the opening world cup second round match against Austria here Monday.

France were most people's favourites to win the match and Group D of the second round, which includes Northern Ireland, but the French side without Platini is like a French lunch without wine.

French team manager Michel Hidalgo said Sunday the stylish 27-year-old Platini, moving from Saint Etienne to Juventus next season, was a doubtful starter but that a decision would be taken after training tonight.

France will also be without 20-year-old full-back Manuel Amoros, suspended for one game because he received yellow cards

in the first round against Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.

Amoros kept France in the competition when he headed off the goal-line in the last minute of the match against Czechoslovakia.

Hidalgo brought back experienced Saint Etienne full back Patrick Battiston for Amoros and said Jean Tigana of Bordeaux would replace Platini if necessary.

He also said central striker Bernard Lacombe was still suffering from a twisted ankle and Dominique Rocheteau of Paris St. Germain was standing by.

As the world knows, the Austrians did not exactly exhaust themselves in their final first round match against West Germany in Gijon on Friday and are expected to field a largely unchanged side.

## SID poll shows German-Austria match pre-arranged

BONN (R) — Most West German soccer fans believe the result of Friday's world soccer cup match between the Germans and Austria was arranged in advance, according to a poll published by the Sports Information Service (SID).

Of nearly 1,000 people questioned throughout the country, 91 per cent said they had no sympathy for the way the two teams assured themselves a place in the second phase of the finals, SID said last night.

Eighty-eight per cent said they believed the match had done lasting harm to the good name of football.

West Germany won the group two match 1-0, both teams merely going through the motions after Horst Hrubesch had scored early on.



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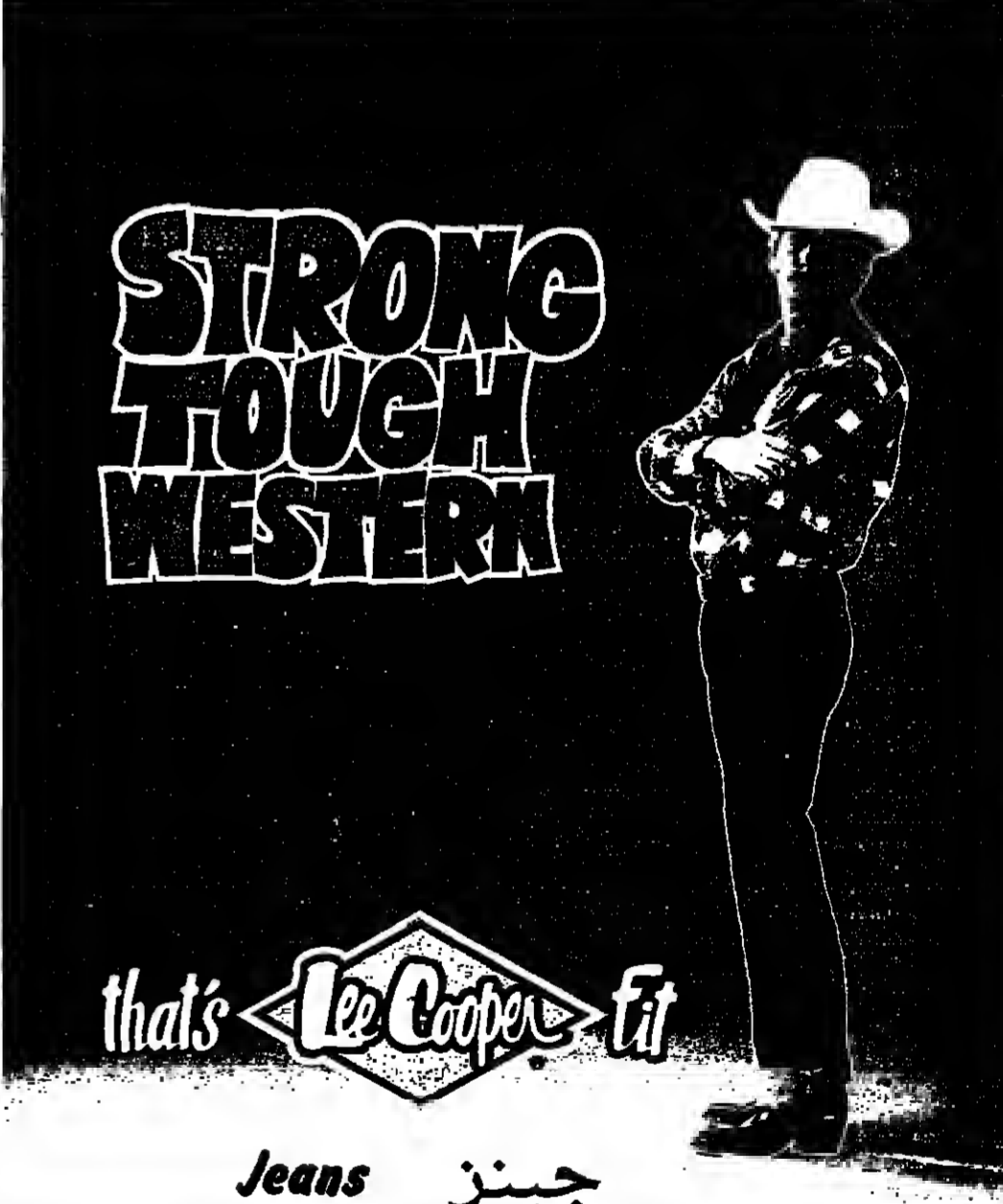
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# Fed's conduct of monetary policy to be reviewed

By Susan Rasky  
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, increasingly fearful that high U.S. interest rates will choke off economic recovery, is renewing its intermittent battle with the Federal Reserve Board over conduct of monetary policy.

Treasury Department officials have undertaken a major study of the central bank's policies, structure, but even within the administration there is dissent over the scope of the study and its implications. The study includes proposals to restructure the Federal Reserve Board under Treasury control of the treasury secretary as one of its members. Such radical ideas are among legislative initiatives that have emerged in Congress in recent months as members of both Democratic and Republican parties vent their frustration with high interest rates and the Federal Reserve and its chairman, Paul Volcker.

After the dollar's latest surge of strength recently, this frustration has been sharpened by other nations which have seen their own currencies weaken sharply, adding to their economic problems. French President Francois Mitterrand last week again blamed U.S. policies for worsening the economic crisis in Europe.

The Federal Reserve, with the support of the Reagan administration, has been holding money supply under fairly firm control as a weapon against inflation, although recently its weekly money supply figures have been running persistently above its targets.

A marked upsurge in monetary growth is widely expected next month, one of the reasons for the recent upward movement of money-market interest rates that caused the dollar to rise.

To some in Congress, like conservative Republican Representative Jack Kemp of New York, the treasury study is a welcome sign that the administration is ready to re-evaluate the role of monetary policy to overall economic planning.

But to Democratic Representative Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, a longtime critic of the central bank, the study is merely the administration's latest effort to deflect criticism of its economic policies and blame the Fed for the recession and high interest rates that have crippled major industries.

At the White House last week, Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the study was mainly Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's initiative and the administration "generally supports the independence of the Fed."

Budget Director David Stockman told reporters at a luncheon the same day that any fundamental revision of the Fed is unlikely and those in the administration "who would like to get control of the Fed are in a definite minority."

The Treasury Secretary, in a television interview last Tuesday appeared to have it both ways.

"We're not studying whether to take away the independence of the Fed. What we are studying is the whole federal reserve system, how the monetary aggregates are handled, if there is a better way to do it," he said.

"From our point of view, an independent Fed has been a good thing up until recent years," Mr. Regan continued.

"However," he added, "When you get the Fed pulling one way and the administration pulling another...they may thwart the efforts of the chief elected official."

Mr. Regan noted that Fed

fluctuations in the weekly levels of money supply.

"The ups and downs have caused uncertainty in every quarter," the treasury secretary said in a speech last Monday, arguing that once financial markets are convinced the Fed can maintain a steady money growth rate, interest rates will fall.

But Wall Street analysts and traders see the problem more as one of fiscal policy. They point to huge federal budget deficits that will require unprecedented government borrowing in credit markets as the main reason interest rates have remained high.

Fed Chairman Volcker, who has refused to comment on the latest monetary policy flap, has made a similar argument in numerous appearances before Congress.

James Galbraith, director of the congressional joint economic committee headed by Mr. Reuss, says the administration's protests about the Fed permit the White House to escape blame for the problems caused by its tax and budget-cutting policies.

"The administration wants to have its cake and eat it too," Mr. Galbraith told Reuters. "They can take credit for the Fed's policies that have brought down inflation and then they can turn around and blame the Fed for the recession."

He said anger at such maneuvering is behind many of the congressional proposals to alter the Fed's relationship with both the executive and the legislative branches of government.

As an example, he cited proposals that would make the treasury secretary an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee, which meets once every six weeks to evaluate money growth targets.

If the administration were to have a voice in its deliberations and have to comment on its actions, the White House could be held accountable for monetary policy, he said.

However, he added, the basic thrust of the legislative proposals

is to give Congress, not the White House, more direct control over the central bank.

Many Democrats in Congress would like to see the budget deficit narrowed through reductions in President Reagan's proposed defence spending increases and through repeal or modification of scheduled tax cuts.

They believe these actions would permit the Fed to loosen the monetary reins and help bring interest rates down.

At the other political extreme is Representative Kemp, who argues that the administration has erred in assuming the Fed or any other authority can really control monetary policy by targeting annual money supply growth rates.

"Paul Volcker is not a bad guy who is destroying the system, it is the system that's destroying Volcker," Mr. Kemp says.

He argues that as a short-term measure, the Fed should stop setting money growth targets and instead set the interest or discount rate it charges member bank borrowers at several points below the prevailing market interest rates.

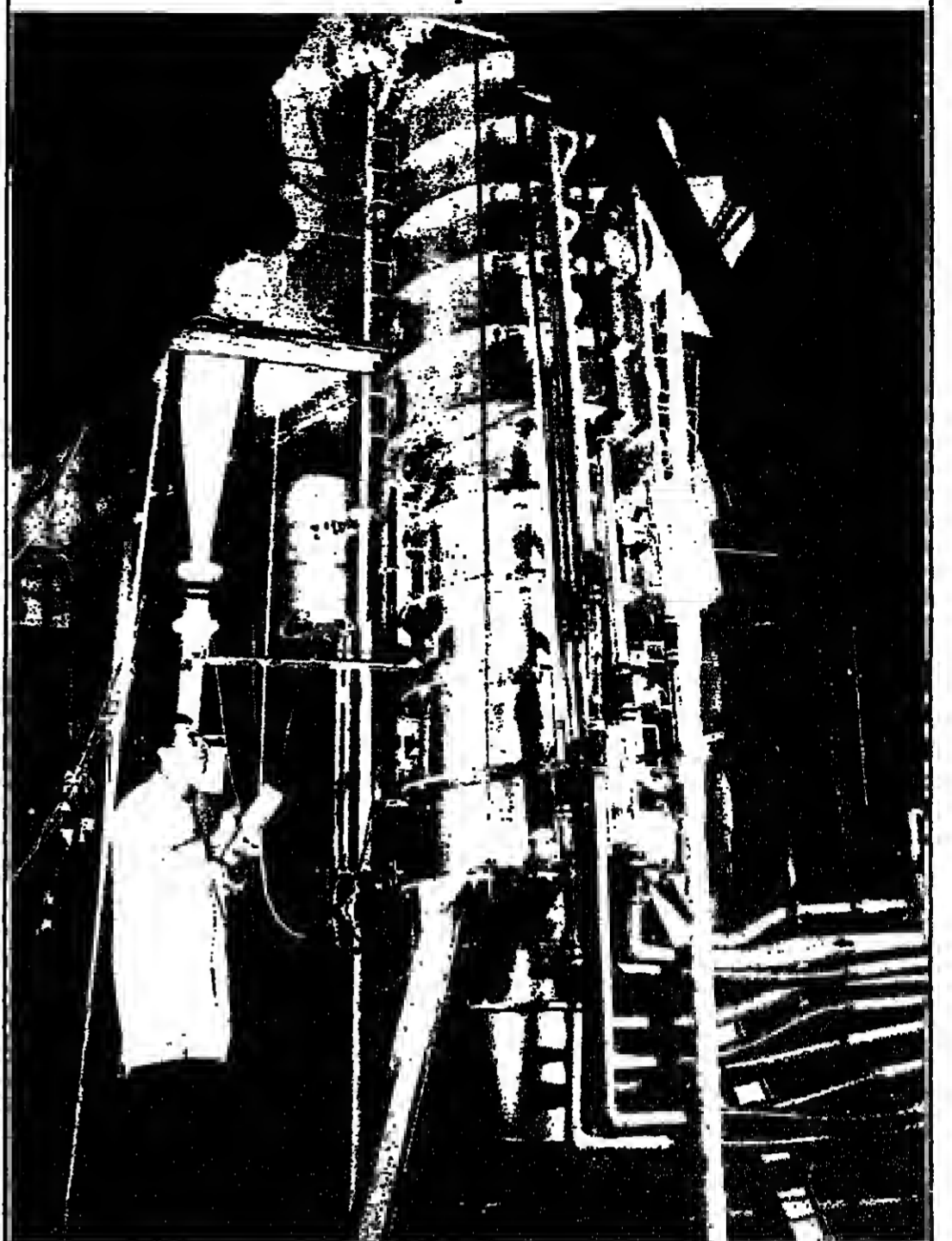
## OPEC to meet July 9

BAHRAIN (R) — OPEC members will hold a full ministerial meeting in Vienna on July 9 to discuss production levels from July to September this year, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday.

The oil industry journal said that soundings of opinion among Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries indicate there will be little or no scope for raising the existing production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day (b/d) in the period.

The present ceiling was introduced in March, MEES said it did not seem this could be relaxed at least until the fourth quarter of this year, when demand for OPEC crude is expected to rise to some 22 to 23 million b/d.

## Furnace for coal research



LONDON (LPS) — The more efficient use of coal as a main energy source for power stations of the future is the aim of research being conducted at London's Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The picture shows an axisymmetrical pulverised coal-fired laboratory furnace which allows accu-

rate monitoring of chemical concentrations, temperature and burn-out rates. This facility, provided by Britain's Science and Engineering Research Council, is designed to help researchers gain a better understanding of the behaviour of different types of coal under controlled laboratory conditions.

### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUPIO

LOCON

ENGLOB

RETOIG

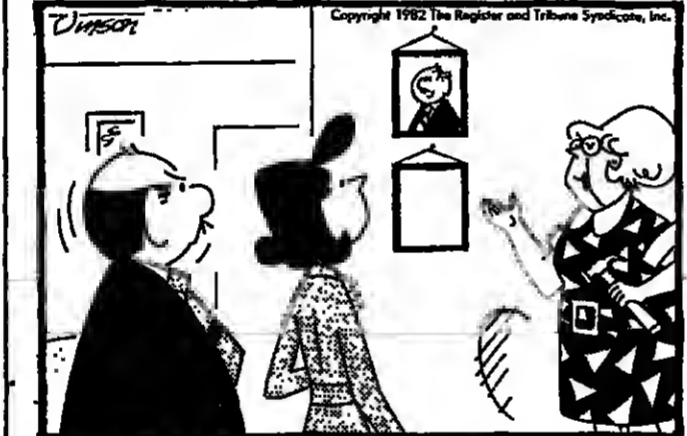
Answer: MUPIO TO "RETOIG"

Yesterday's Jumbles: PERKY BISON UNEASY TACKLE. Answer: Looks at them coming and going—in both directions—SEES



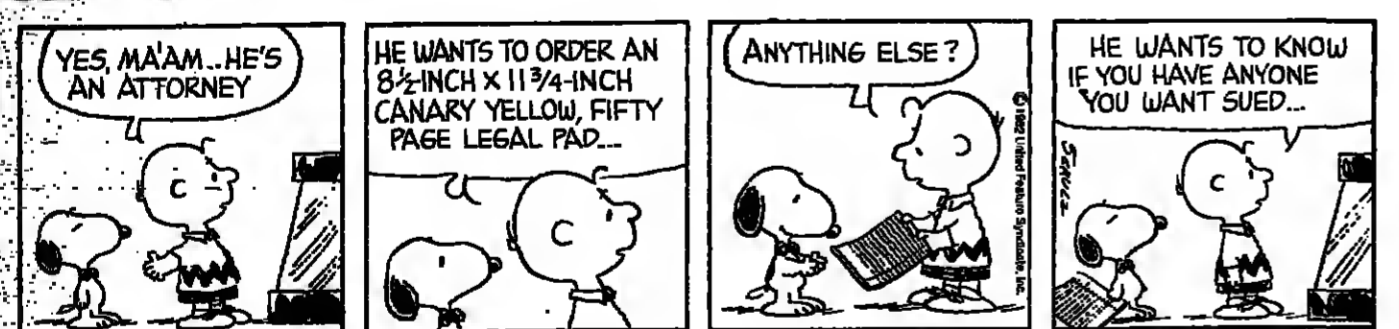
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

### THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"The blank one is for your NEXT husband."

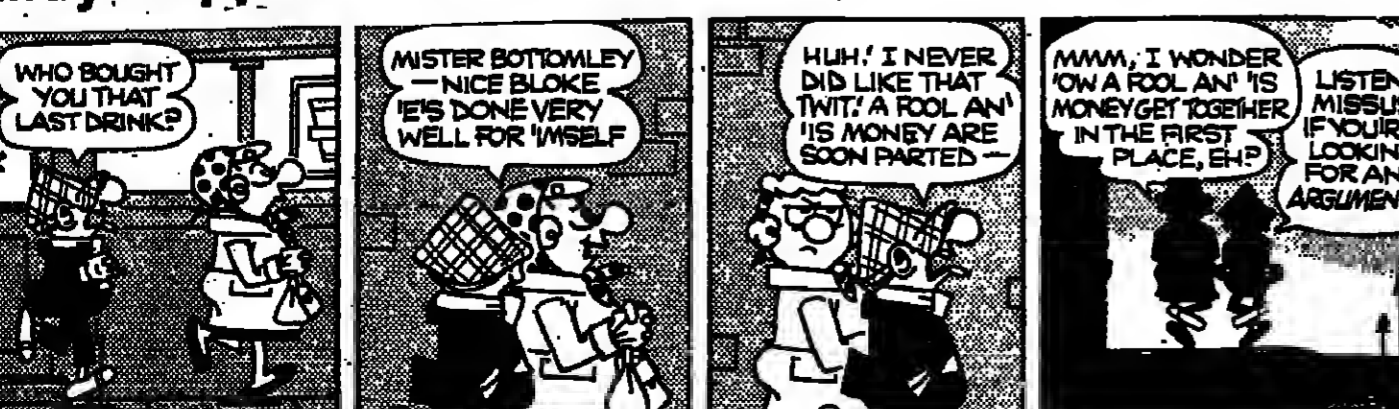
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to make sure you don't act in an impulsive manner. Show others you are able to turn potential difficulties into new opportunities. Be logical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use particular care in motion today and avoid possible trouble. Be sure to keep those promises you have made.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use good sense in the handling of finances and be exact with facts and figures. Be careful of your reputation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take care you don't waste valuable time over something insignificant or you could lose out where it counts the most.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You get poor advice from a trusted adviser now, so use your own good judgment for best results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid being with friends who are highly sensitive and cultivate those who are more stable. Avoid a group affair.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't jeopardize your good name in any way now and stay out of trouble. Your creative ideas need expression now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study new worthwhile ventures but don't commit yourself to anything yet. Safeguard your good credit standing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find out what could be annoying loved one and do something constructive about it. Show others you have wisdom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Situations arise at this time in connection with associates that need right handling. Maintain a cheerful manner.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't neglect important work you have to do early in the day. You are able to communicate well with others now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You could be tempted to have a good time at needless high costs, so forget it. Make this a profitable day instead.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't make matters worse than they are at home by unnecessary arguments. Show others that you can be relied upon.

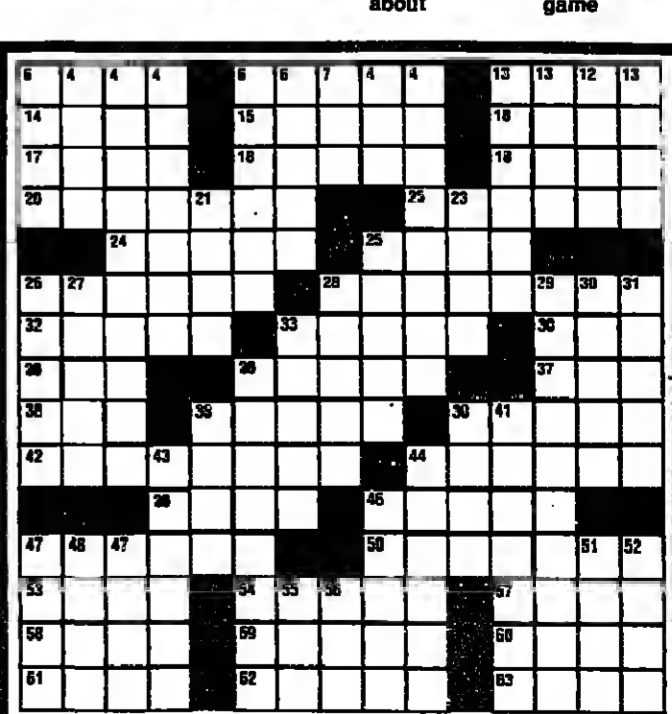
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will understand how best to solve many problems, but will require a very good education in order to be successful in life. Teach early in life to finish whatever is once started. Sports are good in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fasulo

- |                           |                          |                      |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS                    | 26 Unimportant matters   | 46 County in Ireland | 12 Send out           |
| 1 Pillowcase              | 28 Branch of mathematics | 47 Young doctor      | 13 Repudiate          |
| 5 Forum garments          | 32 Extend                | 50 American place    | 21 Tin toll           |
| 10 Toboggan               | 33 Group of three        | 53 Unsuited          | 23 Dwelling           |
| 14 Foch of films          | 34 Tint                  | 54 Medieval sword    | 25 City in France     |
| 15 Humiliata              | 35 Mountain in Crete     | 57 Flooring material | 26 Distort            |
| 16 Apple-like fruit       | 36 Sudden tancies        | 58 Cut               | 27 Horseman           |
| 17 Farm crop              | 37 Period of light       | 59 Flash of light    | 28 Traveling bags     |
| 18 Subdivision of an army | 38 Clique                | 60 Flaps             | 29 Expert in religion |
| 19 Shower                 | 39 Leaks slowly          | 61 Catch sight of    | 30 Rustic             |
| 20 Seaport in England     | 40 Slav                  | 62 Wisa man          | 31 Irish poet         |
| 22 Evasive                | 42 Encoch                | 63 Med. subj.        | 33 The ones here      |
| 24 City of Florida        | 43 Conches               | 64 Body of water     | 36 Fault              |
| 25 Public disturbance     | 44 Conches               | 65 Body of water     | 38 Boom               |

- DOWN
- |                    |                    |                   |                             |                      |                   |                    |                  |                        |           |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 Supercilious one | 2 Ananias, for one | 3 Overawa         | 4 Yielding                  | 5 Washington seaport | 6 Old Greek coins | 7 Needlefish       | 8 Horned viper   | 9 Court assemblies     | 10 Pixie  | 11 Loiter about   |
| 12 Talk idly       | 13 Boat race       | 14 Far from alert | 15 Trousers for casual wear | 16 Boutique          | 17 dixit          | 18 Religious woman | 19 Short journey | 20 Island near Corsica | 21 Reposa | 22 Mineral spring |
| 23 Children's game |                    |                   |                             |                      |                   |                    |                  |                        |           |                   |



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## WORLD

## U.S. should follow Soviet lead in arms negotiations

GENEVA (R) — Washington should follow Moscow's example and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, the chief Soviet negotiator to U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks said Sunday.

Viktor Karpov said such a pledge, announced by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko two weeks ago, would give a great boost to the arms reduction talks opening here on Tuesday.

Mr. Karpov, who helped negotiate both SALT I and SALT II arms treaties, hinted at Moscow's suspicion of American plans for the talks by calling for serious work from the start.

The Kremlin argues that Washington's plans for a one-third cut in U.S. and Soviet inter-

continental ballistic missiles would give the U.S. a clear advantage in the strategic balance.

"It doesn't suffice just to claim to be ready to negotiate," he said.

"What is most important is to endeavour in practice to reach tangible and mutually acceptable agreements at them."

Moscow favoured an agreement with substantial quantitative cuts in strategic arms and limits on their qualitative improvement, he said, but gave no target figures for cuts.

Washington has proposed a one-third cut in the 14,000 intercontinental ballistic warheads on both sides and the eventual dismantling of some 2,400 launchers for firing them.

Moscow has already rejected as

lopsided the U.S. proposal that only half of each country's missiles be land-based. Seventy per cent of the Soviet strategic arsenal is land-based while the U.S. keeps more than half its missiles on submarines and long-range bombers.

Mr. Karpov stressed that Moscow saw the new talks as a continuation of the process begun by SALT I, signed in 1972, and SALT II, signed in 1979 but later pigeon-holed by the U.S. in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Asked about verification of agreed cuts—a point stressed by chief U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny on his arrival Saturday—Mr. Karpov said he was ready to discuss all means possible to check compliance with any agreement.

## Arafat tours devastated West Beirut



Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), listens to two women Saturday as they tell him about the damage done to their homes, during the Israeli air raids on Palestinian and residential areas in West Beirut. Mr. Arafat toured areas damaged in the raids and spoke to those who were in the area during the all-day bombing on Friday. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Massive strike starts today in Britain

LONDON (R) — Britain faces the worst transport chaos since the general strike of 1926 as an indefinite railway strike beginning Monday coincides with a shut-down of the London underground system.

The government has warned that the national rail strike, the second this year, will do irreparable harm to the railway system. Transport Secretary David Howell said Sunday that the railway unions had embarked on a disastrous course.

Political sources said the strike, organised by the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), could snowball into the most serious industrial dispute yet seen under the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Miner's leader Arthur Scargill has pledged full backing for the railwaymen, who are striking over a pay and productivity dispute. The state-owned national coal board said Sunday that coal mines throughout Britain would close within days if miners supported Mr. Scargill's pledge.

A special team of cabinet ministers, led by Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw, has been set up to deal with the strike but there are no plans at this stage to declare a state of emergency.

London is bracing itself for traffic chaos. Police have asked people not to drive into London unless they absolutely must.

The NUR has already brought London's underground system to a halt, in protest against a cut in services. Both state-owned British rail and the NUR are prepared for a lengthy strike.

The stoppage is expected to cost British Rail £30 million (\$52 million) a week. In January and February the railways lost £85 million (\$160 million) when another union closed the network for a total of 17 days.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Gulf press urges Tunis meeting to act against U.S.

BAHRAIN (R) — Several G newspapers Sunday urged Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis to take action against the United States for its alleged collusion with Israel over the invasion of Lebanon. But other editorials said a meeting, which began early Sunday, had come too late and would reflect inter-Arab discords. The Saudi daily Al-Nadwa said a conference, which had been urgently requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) whose leaders and commanders are under siege by Israeli forces around Beirut, "should not be satisfied with responding to Israel's savage aggression. Another Saudi newspaper, Al-Jazeera, said slow efforts to convene an Arab summit meeting of Lebanon had given Israel precious time which it knew how to employ. The United Arab Emirates daily Al-Itihad said the Tunis talks have come too late and predicted the would witness "various disagreements between Arab states and possibly more, because we have among us those who have more than one stand and more than one dispute with more than one Arab state."

## Mubarak calls for resumption of 'autonomy' talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, stressing that the Palestinian problem is at the root of everything now happening in the Middle East, called for a resumption of Palestinian 'autonomy' talks with Israel. The autonomy talks stalled following Israel's insistence that the sessions be in occupied Jerusalem.

## Israelis take stock of captured PLO weapons

HAIFA (R) — Israel Sunday displayed an arsenal of weapons hauled out of Palestinian bases in Lebanon and said it had not been aware of the danger it was up against. "To date we have found war material in quantities 10 times larger than our intelligence estimated the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) possessed," Brig-Gen. Meir Nitzan, deputy commander of the logistics corps told reporters. Gen. Nitzan said that so far Israeli forces have hauled 4,000 tons of captured PLO weapons and ammunition across the border.

## Mario Soares to visit M.E. war zones

LISBON (R) — The vice president of the Socialist International, former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, leaves Portugal Sunday to visit the war zones of the Middle East. Socialist Party sources said, they said Dr. Soares, chief of Portugal's Socialist Party, would stop over for a few hours in Paris before leaving for Israel at the head of a Socialist International delegation. Dr. Soares, representing Socialist International President Willy Brandt, will visit various countries in the region and talk to representatives of parties involved in the conflict, the sources said.

## Greek right-wing daily closes down

ATHENS (A.P.) — The right-wing Athens daily Eleftheros Kosmos published its last edition Sunday and said it was closing down due to financial reasons. The paper was one of 15 Athens dailies and had been encountering financial difficulties in recent years. In an editorial in its final edition, Eleftheros Kosmos referred to its "struggle" during its 17-year history and said it was closing because "it did not possess the necessary financial means to continue." The paper with about 12,000 daily circulation generally reflected the views of extreme rightwingers. The editorial also disclosed that the paper's deficit for 1981 was 48 million drachmas (about \$680,000) and it was expected to reach 50 million drachmas (about \$850,000) in 1982.

## U.S. Congressmen doubt Salvadorean government's commitment to reforms

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Voicing doubts over continued U.S. aid to El Salvador, two influential U.S. conservative Congressmen said Saturday that talks here had left them unconvinced the government was making progress in curbing human rights abuses and promoting land reform.

At a press conference at the U.S. embassy, Republican Congressmen Jerry Lewis and Mickey Edwards were reporting on a three-day visit to El Salvador on behalf of the house subcommittee on international affairs.

Mr. Edwards said their visit had been prompted by growing concern in Congress over the Salvadorean government's commitment to land reform and its determination to curb human rights violations involving government forces.

Summing up his impression after talks with government leaders, businessmen and farmers he added: "It isn't adequate. All we get is talk. All we hear is 'We are committed to agriculture reform, trust us. We are opposed to our forces going out and killing people, trust us.'"

The Congressmen's visit came one month before Congress is due to vote on whether to continue aid to El Salvador.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided last month to hold assistance to El Salvador to about this year's level—in effect cutting by \$100 million the aid package President Reagan had sought.

The decision was in response to the suspension of part of a land reform programme by El Salvador's 60-member constituent

assembly, dominated by a coalition of rightists since elections here on March 28.

The two Congressmen said they felt that Congress would decide against continued aid unless there was evidence that the Salvadorean government was moving ahead in the key fields of land reform and human rights.

Both men have in the past been among the staunchest supporters of economic and military aid to El Salvador, a country almost entirely dependent on American assistance.

European diplomats here say that without U.S. aid, the established order would almost certainly collapse under the combined pressure of leftist guerrilla fighting against the government in a civil war and an economy severely weakened by years of unrest and violence.

## War relics in Bhamdoun

By Alan Philips

BHAMDOUN, Lebanon (R) — A loud explosion shook battle-scarred Bhamdoun and smashed the back window of my taxi as I arrived in the devastated main square of this once neat mountain resort.

Shattering the calm of the day-old Lebanon ceasefire, a rightist militiaman kicked an abandoned Syrian grenade. It exploded beneath a charred tree, slightly injuring his leg and angering the taxi driver.

The Falangist militia moved in here Saturday in the wake of the withdrawal Friday of Syrian and Palestinian forces, pulling away from a heavy Israeli artillery and air barrage.

Barely a single house on the main streets of this town on the Beirut-Damascus highway escaped the shelling intact.

The main square is a tangle of fallen telephone cables. The pin-

ball halls and restaurants once patronised by rich Beirutis and Arabs from the Gulf are heaps of rubble.

The Israelis advanced from the South through the village of Mansouriyeh and finally took the town after a day of heavy bombardment, residents said.

The Syrians have withdrawn from all positions west of here on the road and are now at Sofar, five kilometres to the east. Israeli soldiers said the defenders lost about 20 tanks in the defence of the western section of the road.

Convoys of Israeli armoured troop carriers rumbled through Bhamdoun Saturday in a regular stream. Roadblocks and security are in the hands of the Falangists, who are openly cooperating with the Israelis, but not fighting beside them, in their bid to drive out Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

## Economy tops agenda at Yugoslav congress

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party congress settled down to debate the country's economic problems Sunday after hearing them described by former president Sergej Kraigher as very grave.

Calling for profound changes in attitudes towards work, Mr. Kraigher said the potential consequences of the Economic problems were still being underestimated by many senior party members.

Party leader Dusan Dragasavac opened the party's 12th congress Saturday by saying the serious economic situation should be the party's main concern.

Mr. Kraigher, chairman of a special state commission to set guidelines for stabilisation of the economy, criticised "unrealistic planning targets" in an address to one of the congress's special working groups.

Yugoslavia is struggling with rampant inflation, massive foreign debts and excessive domestic investment and expenditure.

Mr. Kraigher urged the congress to endorse a resolution setting out ways to overcome the

most urgent economic problems and pave the way to long-term stabilisation.

These should include measures to raise productivity, boost exports, allow the laws of the market economy to function without administrative interference and reduce investments and foreign borrowings.

A senior party official, Aleksandar Grlickov, emphasised Yugoslavia's determination to pursue its independent policies and its devotion to the principles of non-alignment.

In an apparent reference to Yugoslavia's rejection of what it seems as attempts by Moscow to dominate the international Communist movement, he said the Yugoslav party opposed a unified line and strategy.

Mr. Grlickov blamed current international tension on what he described as an escalation of Soviet-American confrontation.

He also said Yugoslavia would continue to oppose attempts by some members of the Non-Aligned Movement to tilt the movement towards one of the other superpowers.

## 1956 riots commemorated in Poznan

POZNAN, Poland (R) — Several hundred backers of the suspended Solidarity trade union who had attended an officially-sponsored commemoration of the 1956 anti-government riots in Poznan called Sunday for the release of the union's interred leader, Lech Walesa.

After attending the ceremony marking the "bread and freedom" riots in this industrial city of western Poland, the demonstrators gathered round a memorial built last year by Solidarity and sang religious and patriotic songs.

A call from the crowd, "free Lech Walesa," drew loud applause and there then was a pro-solidarity chant.

## 'Reagan used Haig as convenient scapegoat'

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday that President Reagan has used former secretary of state Alexander Haig as a scapegoat for the failure of his government.

Pravda's New York correspondent, giving the first direct Soviet comment on Mr. Haig's surprise resignation on Friday, said it was caused by falling confidence in the administration at home and abroad.

"In these circumstances... President Reagan needed a scapegoat. So this role fell to Secretary of State Alexander Haig who takes major responsibility for drafting foreign policy," Pravda said.

It poured scorn on some Western tributes to Mr. Haig, which portrayed him as an experienced professional and a moderate.

"If, as a would-be 'professional', he tried to narrow the gap somehow between the United States and its (West European) allies and opposed some of the more extreme steps... then he did this in an extremely inconsistent fashion, remaining committed to

policies of force and American 'dictat'," the Soviet paper added.

In an early response to his resignation, TASS news agency suggested it was linked to the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon. But Pravda spoke of a general crisis in foreign policy sparked largely by accelerated arms spending.

The paper made no comment on Mr. Haig's successor, George Shultz, but suggested the switch would have little effect on Washington's overall policy.

"No changes in the American administration can help to mask the dangerous character and inconsistency of U.S. foreign policy as long as it fails to take into account nations striving for peace... and liquidation of the arms race," Pravda said.

Mr. Haig has been a major focus of Soviet media criticism since the Reagan administration took office 16 months ago.

Angry commentaries have branded him a hypocrite and a slanderer over issues ranging from the Middle East to the Polish crisis.

## Haig's resignation upsets jittery European capitals

By Sidney Weiland

Reuters

LONDON — Western Europe, surprised and dismayed by Alexander Haig's resignation, fears the switch could provoke uncertainty and new strains in transatlantic relations.

Senior officials, reluctant to comment publicly, said the Western alliance may now see a hardening of U.S. policy.

As secretary of state for nearly 18 months, Mr. Haig was widely regarded in Europe as a moderate fighting hard to restrain hawkish trends in the Reagan administration.

He developed a close relationship with NATO leaders who relied on him as a vital conduit in relaying and explaining European concerns at high levels in Washington.

While his successor, George Shultz, also has strong links with Europe, diplomats said the abrupt move suggested U.S. foreign policy leadership may have shifted decisively from the State Department to the White House.

This could mean the administration, basically at odds with Europe over East-West policy, might turn inward, resulting in a weakening of the influence exerted by allies under Mr. Haig.

Some diplomats said his departure left Europe with virtually no powerful friends in the top reaches of the administration.

Others saw the changeover in the middle of a major Middle East crisis as potentially risky and said it could create a vacuum in U.S. policymaking at a highly sensitive time.

## European analysis

Government analysts in several NATO capitals believed Mr. Haig lost out against administration hard-liners who favour a tougher approach both in relations with the Soviet Union and with hesitant allies in Europe.

Only three weeks ago, Mr. Haig was seen as the victor in a struggle between "multilateralists" urging accommodation with Europe and "unilateralists" who pressed for a harder stand.

At Western and NATO summit meetings attended by President Reagan in Versailles and Bonn, he was regarded as the chief architect in a series of compromises that seemed to end months of tension between the U.S. and its main allies.

The tradeoff promised Europe reluctant U.S. support in monetary policy while the Europeans gave Mr. Reagan reluctant backing in tightening financial credits

for the Soviet Union.

A new formula for East-West relations endorsed both U.S. demands for a military build-up and European concern for a continuing dialogue with Moscow.

Mr. Haig was credited with a key role in toning down Mr. Reagan's anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The U.S.-European "new honeymoon" was quickly threatened when Mr. Reagan, soon after his return to Washington, announced new curbs on European involvement in a controversial Soviet-West European gas pipeline.

European officials said they had

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

hoped after Mr. Reagan's European tour that the U.S. would drop its campaign to halt construction of the \$10 billion project.

Now, Western governments are openly challenging his attempt to stop European subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. firms supplying equipment for the pipeline.

U.S. officials said Mr. Haig's opposition to the pipeline sanctions played a part in his resignation.

His backing for Europe on the pipeline and his refusal to condemn Israel over its invasion of

the Lebanon were seen in Europe as related factors in his decision to quit.

## 'California Mafia'

In first reactions, analysts saw it as a victory for the 'California Mafia' of right-wingers around Mr. Reagan, notably National Security Adviser William Clark and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The Haig resignation was "bad news for the Western alliance," the London Daily Telegraph said in one of the first editorial comments published in Europe.

"Mr. Reagan himself, for all his sound instincts, needs a sophisticated expert on world affairs at his right hand. It is hard to see that he will now have one," the paper said.

Mr. Shultz, a former treasury secretary who is well known in Europe, was quickly welcomed as a sound replacement but analysts noted he was a loyal team player and questioned how much clout he would have compared with the independent Mr. Haig.

They said European governments would probably applaud if the switch led to a hardening of U.S. pressure on Israel.

Mr. Haig's resignation was deplored by Israel but was wel-

comed in first reactions from Arab countries.

European officials, however, said U.S. foreign policy credibility could be damaged if Mr. Shultz was forced into a bruising confirmation hearing in the U.S. Senate. American Jewish lobbyists regard his business ties with Arabs as suspect.

There was also concern that the administration now lacked an experienced spokesman in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Although U.S.-Soviet relations have remained tense since Mr. Reagan took office, Mr. Haig met three times with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and laid the basis for strategic arms talks due to begin in Geneva on Tuesday.

The talks are regarded as crucial by NATO leaders who have also pressed for an early first meeting between the U.S. president and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Officials said they expected no big changes but thought there were signs Washington might revert to a harsher Soviet policy line which only weeks ago it seemed to be relaxing.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 109  
♥ J 8  
♦ A Q 6 4  
♣ A 5 3

**WEST** EAST  
♠ J 7 4 3 ♠ 6  
♥ A 9 2 ♥ Q 10 6 5 3  
♦ J 9 8 ♦ K 10 5 2  
♣ 9 6 4 ♣ J 7 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q 8 5 2  
♥ K 7 4  
♦ 7 3  
♣ K Q 10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

If declarer could see all the hands, he would have no problem making four spades on this deal. Since our South could not do so, he had to rely on technique.

By bidding a new suit at the two-level and then jump raising his partner's suit, North showed a powerful hand without getting his side above game level. With an aceless minimum opening,

South had no reason to proceed any further.

West led his lowest diamond, declarer finessed the queen and East won the king. The jack of hearts in dummy meant that that suit could not be attacked profitably, so East simply returned a diamond. Declarer won in dummy and made the key play of ruffing a diamond. This maneuver, by no means easy to spot, removed a key exit card from West's hand.

Declarer cashed the king-queen of trumps — he wanted to keep the ace in dummy as a possible entry if he felled the jack of clubs in no more than two rounds. Next came three rounds of clubs, followed by the ace of spades. Now declarer led dummy's good club and discarded a heart from his hand.

West was down to nothing but a trump and three hearts. Since he would be end played if he ruffed the club, he discarded a heart. But that only postponed the inevitable. Declarer led dummy's remaining diamond and ruffed it. Since that would have been declarer's tenth trick, West was forced to overruff. But now he could do no better than cash the ace of hearts, and at trick 13 declarer's king of hearts became the fulfilling trick.